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from yellow fever, an increase of 36; 33 from smallpox, an increase of 5; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 16 from enteric fever, an increase of 10; 40 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6, and 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week. From all causes there were 470 deaths, being 3 less than in the previous week.

Yellow fever.—As usual in the hot season this disease is increasing, but with the last week's rains and fall in the temperature it has lessened in the last three days but increased in the week.

Smallpox.—This disease is stationary though there was a slight increase in the number of deaths.

Enteric fever.—The large increase in the number of deaths from this cause, I believe, need cause no alarm as diseases of the digestive system are usually rife at this season, and many are called "typhoid" fever which are no more than indigestion caused by dietetic excesses in extremely hot weather.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited and received bills of health from this office: January 8, 1896, bark *Humboldt*, German, for Pensacola, Fla., and ship *Ellerslie*, British, for Ship Island, Mississippi; January 10, steamship *Strabo*, British, from Santos, for New York, N. Y.; January 11, steamship *Creole Prince*, British, for New York, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CHINA.

Report of infectious diseases in China—Bubonic plague in Canton and Hongkong.

Under date of January 21, 1896, the United States consul at Canton reports as follows:

Smallpox and measles have been prevalent for a portion of this month (January), and there has been considerable diphtheria among the natives of Canton and vicinity.

A few cases of bubonic plague have occurred in Canton. It has also appeared this month in Hongkong. As usual, over one-half the cases are fatal.

Typhus and bilious fevers have become numerous with the changeable winter months.

CUBA.

Mortality report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 15, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Saturday, February 15. The total number of deaths for this period has been 51. Of these, 7 from yellow fever, 6 from tuberculosis, 9 from remittent and 5 from pernicious fevers, 10 from enteritis, 1 from pneumonia complicated with varicella; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

A general order has been issued by the authorities to all the practicing physicians of the town to report any case of smallpox presenting itself, for the purpose of sending any such case to a smallpox hospital, provided by the municipality, outside the city limits; but this measure will not prevent, in my judgment, the development of the terrible disease if it should further appear among us, as no quarantine is enforced

upon the coasting steamers coming from the port of Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, and most likely some passengers will arrive with the disease in its period of incubation, which later on will develop into a more or less malignant form of smallpox. Yellow fever seems stationary, and, as the troops are now in active operations in the field, those taken with it are carried to the provisional hospitals established in the surrounding country.

Bills of health have been issued during the week to the following vessels: February 9, steamship *Earnford*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Earnwood*, British, for Baltimore; February 10, steamship *Earnwell*, British, for Baltimore; February 11, steamship *Chollertm*, British, for New Orleans; February 13, steamship *Ironopolis*, British, for Baltimore; February 14, steamship *Remus*, British, for Philadelphia; February 15, steamship *Topia*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Niagara*, American, for New York (visa).

Respectfully,

Dr. HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures in the Danish Antilles against Cuba.

COPENHAGEN, January 29, 1896.

SIR: This legation has just received from the Danish foreign office a note to the effect that the Government of the Danish Antilles, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases in malignant form in Cuba, has replaced the quarantine of five days against vessels from the ports of that island by a quarantine of fifteen days.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. RISLEY,
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Report on the existence of infectious diseases in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 30, 1896.

SIR: Information having reached me that the health authorities at New York had notified certain steamship lines that on account of the prevalence of smallpox and typhus in this and other places in England, it would thereafter be necessary for the forecastles of vessels to be fumigated, I, in order to ascertain the facts so far as Liverpool is concerned, communicated with the medical officer of health here, and I now inclose a copy of his reply with the request that the information be furnished to the health officers at the various ports of entry in the United States.

I may add that I obtain each week from the medical officer of health his official report of the sanitary condition of the city during the previous two weeks so that I may give reliable information on this point in the bills of health issued by this office to vessels sailing hence to the United States. Whenever a large number of cases of infectious diseases exist I make a point of specially communicating the same to the Surgeon General of the Marine-Hospital Service or to the Department, but since the commencement of this year, as stated in the inclosed com-